The South-Carolina Gazette.

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To GENERAL BURGOYNE,

SIR.

AN Admirer of your public Character begs Indulgence while he ſuggeſts a few Conſiderations occaſioned by reading your Letter to General Lee, dated July 9, 1775.

You contend for the Supremacy of King and Parliament, as the vital Principle of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and ſafeguard of the Liberties of the Subject: This Implies, that your Regard for that Conſtitution and ſupremacy is founded on their Subſerviency to the Intereſts of Liberty: Let us then enquire, what it is in the Britiſh Conſtitution which ſo far excels all others, and which ſo powerfully protects the Rights of the Subjects? It is this fundamental Principle, that no Man is bound by any Law, or obliged to pay any Tax, to which he has not perſonally or repreſentatively conſented. In other Countries the Will of one, or a few, is binding upon all; but it is the Glory of a Britiſh Subject, that Taxes are his own free Gift; that his King is only as it were, the higheſt Sheriff, to execute the Laws made by thoſe who are governed by them. If it is neceſſary to the Liberty of ſeven Millions, reſiding in England, that they have a repreſentative Share in their own Government, why is it not equally neceſſary for three Millions of Americans? Is Liberty one Thing there, and another here? Is that eſſential to the Liberty of a Briton which may be taken from an American ſtill remaining equally free? Lay you Hand on your Heart and anſwer me, when you draw your Sword againſt America, is it not drawn to take away that vital Principle of the Britiſh Conſtitution, which ſecures the Liberties of the Subject, which gives it Preference to all other Conſtitutions, viz. the Neceſſity of the repreſentative Conſent of the People to their own Taxes and Government?

Arbitrary Power has always been introduced under the Sanction of reſpectable Words. The Romans were enſlaved by Men, who, under the ſpecious Pretext of Names and Offices, which had been the Safeguard of the Liberties of the People, introduced unlimited Power: Thus it is likely to fare with my Country. In the Infancy of the Britiſh Empire, when every conſiderable Part of it could be repreſented in one Parliament, that Parliament was the Bulwark againſt every Encroachment; in ſuch a Caſe, to talk of Slavery by Parliament, was the ſame as to talk of the People being enſlaved by themſelves; hence originated the Idea of its unlimited Supremacy, as being favourable to Liberty; for who could be more free than the People who repreſentatively exerciſe ſupreme Power over themſelves? But, after the Empire extended thouſands of Leagues, and contained Millions of Subjects, which from their local Circumſtances, could not any other Way be repreſented, than by widely diſtant Parliaments, ſtill to inſiſt on the unlimited Supremacy of the Repreſentatives of one Part over ever other Part, is to counteract the free Spirit of the Conſtitution, and ſubverts that in it, which is the only Safeguard of Liberty.

If Hampden, and the other Patriots who bled and died in Defence of the Supremacy of Parliament, were to riſe from their Graves, and find to what Purpoſes that Supremacy is now urged, they would bluſh for the Diſingenuity of their Countrymen, who under the Cloak of the Name, take away the Thing: They contended for it, meaning no more than the neceſſary Voice of the People in their own Government; but now it is uſed to ſet aſide this neceſſary Concurrence of the Governed.—*The Letter killeth, but the Spirit giveth Life.*

Happy would it have been for this Country, if from the firſt Settlement of it all our repreſentative Aſſemblies had been called Parliaments: Then to have talked of the Supremacy of the King, in and with his ſeveral Parliaments, would have been ſound Doctrine, and exactly in uniſon with the Britiſh Conſtitution; but as the Matter now ſtands, to ſubjugate the diſtant Millions, unrepreſented in the Parliaments of England, to its unlimited Controul, "in all Caſes whatſoever," is to change our venerable, old, free Form of Government, for a many-headed abſolute Syſtem, which is not paralelled in the World: In which the Governed have no Controul over their Governors, nor indeed any Voice in the Diſpoſal of themſelves. A Repreſentative delegated to act for an Engliſhman by his free Conſent, becomes my abſolute Monarch, Lord, and Maſter, if in Conſequence of that Delegation, he uſurps a Power to tax and bind me in all Caſes without or againſt my Conſent.

I rejoice in the Aſſurance you give, that the Gentlemen of the Fleet and Army would not draw their Swords in Defence of Slavery; and therefore preſume to hope they will ſoon ſheath them. Who is a Slave? Certainly he who has no Vote in the Diſpoſal of his Life, Liberty and Property. Is not every American then truly a Slave, whoſe Life is affected by Laws made expreſſly againſt his Conſent?—Whoſe Liberty may be attacked by a Tranſportation three thouſand Miles in Chains, to be tried for an imaginary Offence?—Whoſe Property may be taxed to the laſt Shilling, by Fellow-Subjects, over whom he has no Controul, and in the Election of whom he has no Vote? In a Word, who is bound in all Caſes by Perſons who exerciſe unlimited Power over him, as independent of him, as the King of France is of the meaneſt Peaſant in all his Dominions?

I agree with you, that the preſent Struggle is not ſo much about the Taxes impoſed, as the Right of Impoſing.

The Americans muſt be blind indeed, who do not ſee that the ſame Power which taxes Tea, may alſo, with equal Juſtice, tax our Bread, Butter, Rice, Indico, and all we poſſeſs, but the Conſequence you draw of our aiming at Independence, is entirely groundleſs: We are conſtitutionally dependent on the Crown, and cannot make one Law without the Conſent of our Sovereign, who is the common Center of Union to the Empire; and who, with his reſpective Parliaments, in Europe and America, forms a ſupreme Power over every Part. You cannot ſay, that this is crumbling the Empire into ſeveral ſmall Empires; for they are all united under one King, whoſe Negative, on every Law, is a conſtitutional Check on every Part, ſo as to prevent an Interference or Claſhing of Laws: Beſides, we acquieſce in the regulating Power of Parliament ſo to harmoniſe the Trade of every Part, as will beſt promote the Good of the whole Empire.

It ſeems offenſive, that we deny the Power of Parliament to bind us "*in all Caſes whatſoever.*" I contend that this unlimited Power belongs only to God, and is more than they have over their own Conſtituents. The Rights of Conſcience, private Judgment, and many other unalienable Rights are beyond their Sphere. Let one ſuffice: Suppoſe the Parliament of Britain ſhould, with all due Form, enact a Law, by which they transferred to themſelves all the Lands in England; would any Engliſhman ſay that the Parliament was ſupreme, omnipotent, irreſiſtable, &c. If any one Caſe can be put in which they have no Power, the Inference is plain, they have it not in "*all Caſes whatſoever.*" Be not ſtartled at the above Suppoſition, as improbable, for they have really done what is ſimilar. They have transferred the Houſes and Lands of Thouſands, and the Property of Millions, from the rightful Owners to the King, by an Act of their own. The Boſton Port Act, enacts, That the Proprietors of Wharfs ſhall not uſe them in the only Way they are capable of being uſed, 'till the King pleaſes; is this anything ſhort of transferring the Property to the King? The American Revenue Acts all give and grant our Money to the King, from which you muſt acknowledge, that they either give and grant what is not their own, or that they make it their own by their own Act, as none can be ſo abſurd as to ſuppoſe they have a perſonal Property in theſe Gifts and Grants.

You contend, that the Majorities in Parliament againſt America, were not miniſterial; but allowing the Luſt of Money did not Influence their Votes, how do you know that the Luſt of Power did not? Suppoſe it was debated among the Monarchs of the Eaſt, whether they ſhould exerciſe abſolute Power over their Vaſſals? Can they be impartial Judges? Surely no. Neither can the Members of Parliament; for the Queſtion put among them is truly this, *Shall we be the abſolute, omnipotent, ſupreme Proprietors of America?* They know they have a Fleet and Army to ſupport this Power. Lay your Hand on your Heart, and anſwer, is it not to be feared, that ſuch intereſted Judges, ſo powerfully ſupported, may be more influenced by a Luſt of Power, than by the free Spirit of the Conſtitution, and a tender Regard for the Liberties of Mankind?

Salus Populi ſuprema Lex eſt. The Liberty and Happineſs of the People is confeſſedly the End of Government. Therefore, 'till it is proved that an unlimited Subjection to Parliament, is the moſt effectual Way of ſecuring the Happineſs and Liberty of America, we are influenced, by the true Spirit of Government, in refuſing that unlimited Subjection. Is the ſelfiſh Nature of Man ſo much mended, is his Luſt for Power ſo far ſatiated, that we may reſign ourſelves, with unſuſpecting Confidence, into the Hands of the Fox Hunters and Gamblers of St. Stephen's Chapel? Is it not better for us to have all our internal Police managed and adjuſted by Repreſentatives, choſen from amongſt ourſelves, who, with us, have one common Purſe, and are equally bound by every Law, than by the Repreſentatives of Britain, who lighten their Shoulders of every Burden impoſed on ours? Would we not counteract the free Spirit of our admired Conſtitution, if we voluntarily reſigned a repreſentative Share in our own Government?

Upon the Whole it appears, that the Americans contend for the Spirit, the vital diſtinguiſhing Principle of our free Conſtitution, and that our Enemies have drawn their Swords in Defence of arbitrary Power, gilded with the reſpected Name of Parliament; inaſmuch as the Power they contend for, is limited by no Check from the Governed, nor by any Thing but the Will of the Poſſeſſor. I therefore conjure you, as an honeſt Man, by that Veneration you profeſs for Liberty, to withdraw from the inglorious Conteſt.

A Free Britiſh AMERICAN.

Charles-Town, Sept. 14, 1775.

CHARLES-TOWN, September 1ſt, 1775.

AGREEABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, "An ACT, to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the Price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* Colonies, to be at SIX POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, per Hundred Pounds Weight, and *Carolina* Flour at FOUR POUNDS and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS (being both uſed by the Bakers); at which Price the HALF CROWN Loaves muſt weigh as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dr.	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	d.
WHITE,	1	10	8	WHITE,	2	2	0
WHEATEN,	2	7	12	WHEATEN,	3	3	0
HOUSHOLD,	3	5	0	HOUSHOLD,	4	4	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due Notice. GEORGE SHEED, *Commiſſary-General.*

THE Subſcriber has juſt compleated TWO NEW TENEMENTS, very pleaſantly ſituated in *Allen-Street*, near *Meeting-Street*, which are to LET at an eaſy Rent, and may be entered on immediately. They are very convenient for a ſmall Family, and are accommodated with a good Kitchen, large Yard, and room for a Garden, with a Well of good Water. Pleaſe apply to JOHN WEBB.

Who has loſt within theſe few Days, a Bunch of ſmall KEYS. Whoever may have found the ſame, and will return them, ſhall be thankfully rewarded.

GEORGE NIXON, being diſcharged from our Employ, we requeſt every Perſon not to truſt him on our Account; and thoſe indebted to us, not to pay him any Monies. ALEXANDER GILLON,

June 26th, 1775. JOHN-SPLATT CRIPPS.

TO BE LET, and may be entered upon the Firſt of October next,

OUR well known TAVERN in *Broad-Street*, now in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Charles Ramadge*. Enquire of MANSELL & CORBETT.

To be LET,

(And may be entered on immediately)

THE PASTURE and HOUSE up the Path, belonging to the GENERAL BAPTIST SOCIETY. For Particulars, enquire of JOSEPH CREIGHTON, or

3 GEORGE TEW.

FOUND in my Shop, one Quarter of a FIFTY POUNDS BILL. Whoever has loſt it, and will pay for this Advertiſement, may receive it, by applying to JOHN GOWRLAY,

Shoemaker, in Broad-Street.

Ferguſon's Swamp, St. John's Pariſh, June 1, 1775.

RUN-AWAY from the Subſcriber, the three following NEGROES, viz. JUPITER, TOBY, and MAURIS: Jupiter is a little ſhort Fellow, of a black Complexion, round bellied, not this Country born, but has been many Years in it, and is about 40 Years old.—Toby, is about five Feet high, of a yelloiſh Caſt, round, and very hairy about the Face:—He had Iron Clogs on both his Legs when he abſconded. is this Country born, about 35 Years old; both of them ſpeak very good Engliſh, are Field-Slaves, and well known in St. John's Pariſh: It is thought they will make to their old Range, *Wimah* and *Black-Mingo*.—Mauris, is a Lad about 18 Years old, tall, and well made; of a yelloiſh Complexion, country born, and is ſuppoſed to be harboured at Doctor *Chandler's* Plantation, near *Dorcheſter*, as he has a Mother and other Relations there:—Each of them had on when they went away, Oſnabrug ſhirts, Trowſers, and Breeches of white Plains.——Whoever apprehends the above Runaways, and will deliver them to me, or the Warden of the Work Houſe, in *Charles-Town*, ſhall receive a Reward of TEN POUNDS Currency for each:—Or, if any white Perſon can give Information of their being harboured by ſuch, a further Reward of FIFTY POUNDS Currency will be given, on Conviction of the Offender or Offenders, and TWENTY POUNDS, if by a Negro; to be paid by BLAKE-LEAY WHITE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having made ſome Progreſs in the Art of making POT and PEARL ASH, at a conſiderable Expence: Deſires all thoſe who may want Inſtructions for that Purpoſe, to call at Mr. BULLINE's, near the *Baptiſt-Meeting*, on *Aſhley-River*, where they may meet with him, and at the ſame Time that they may ſerve themſelves, oblige

Their moſt obedient humble Servant,

JOHN HACKLE.

THOMAS TURNER,

NOTARY-PUBLIC *and* CONVEYANCER,

INFORMS his Friends, and the Public in general, That he has removed his OFFICE from *Bereſford's* Alley, next Door to *Timothy's* late Printing-Office, on the BAY, and hopes for a Continuance of their Favours.

N. B. Two or three GENTLEMEN may be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING declined the Conſtable's Buſineſs, and, being appointed one of the Wood and Coal-Meaſurers, would be much obliged to his Friends that may be pleaſed to employ him in that Way; who may depend on being ſerved with the greateſt Care and Punctuality, and with the quickeſt Diſpatch.

ZACHARIAH BLACKLIDGE.

To be Sold by private Contract,

A LEASE of ſeventeen Years to come from the 12th of *October* next, of two Houſes in *King-ſtreet*, on the South Side of the Old Jail, ſubject to a yearly Rent of 18*l.* 10*s.* One of them now rented at 150*l.* a Year, the other at 120*l.* and in excellent Repair. Any Perſon deſirous to become a Purchaſer, may treat with CHRISTOPHER HOLSON.

AS little Notice has been hitherto taken of an Advertiſement, deſiring all Perſons indebted to me to make immediate Payment; This is therefore to acquaint thoſe whom it may concern, that I have placed my Books in the Hands of JOHN SCOTT, Eſq; Attorney at Law, in order that all Accounts may be ſued for without Diſtinction; and that thoſe to whom I am anywiſe indebted may apply to the ſaid Gentleman for Payment.

JAMES PURCELL.

MARCH 4, 1775.

ADAM WESTON, informes me of a gray GELDING, about 10 Years old, 13½ Hands high, branded upon the Mounting Shoulder $\frac{C}{M}$, and off ſhoulder JH in one.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of HENRY PEARN, are required to make immediate Payment; and thoſe to whom the Eſtate is indebted, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, to JOHN GOUGH.

Continuation of the Intelligence brought by the Swallow Packet.

LONDON, July 7.

IT may be depended on, that the laſt diſpatches ſent to General Gage, contained inſtructions to ſeize, either by force or ſtratagem, the perſons of ſome of the leading patriots in America, who, if the above deſign can be put in execution, will be ſent to England.

No leſs than three different plans reſpecting our future conduct towards America, have been propoſed in council ſince the arrival of the Sukey, but nothing was finally determined on Thurſday Evening.

It is proper that our readers ſhould be informed of the great pains with which the Miniſtry prepare ſuch articles of intelligence as they think fit to be laid before the public. Twenty-four hours did the Council expend in fabricating the late account of the Boſtonian victory. In its preſent form it bears little reſemblance to the narrative of *General Gage*; but, like *Sir John Cutler's* Silk Stockings, has been ſo repeatedly darned with a different material, that it is metamorphoſed at laſt into black worſted. Lord B. objected to one word, Lord M. to a ſecond, Lord N. to a third, ſo that this miſerable compound of half our body of nobility was not ſent to the preſs till paſt eight on Saturday evening. Mr. *Pope* has prophetically ſaid—

"All, all but truth, falls dead born from the preſs,
"Like the *laſt gazette*, or the laſt addreſs."†

† *The Addreſs of Lords and Commons to the King.*

The miniſtry begin to tremble at the approaching civil war in the colonies. They were in hopes, however ſturdy the Boſtonians might appear at firſt, they would yield to the reſolutions of the privy council confirmed by parliament, and enforced by an army of regulars; and however diſagreeable the meaſures were, they were in hopes to have carried the favourable point for their maſter the Thane, without any ſerious conſequences. They are now ſenſible of their error, and heartily wiſh themſelves out of the ſcrape; but the Scotch leader finds himſelf reduced to the alternative of puſhing the buſineſs to the utmoſt extremity at all hazards, or ſubmitting to his own downfall. The heads of the Americans muſt be taken from their ſhoulders, or he may be fixed upon Temple-bar.

The gazetteer of this day gives us the following intelligence:—Great diſcontents have ariſen among many of the Subaltern Officers in General Gage's army, occaſioned by an incident which it is feared, may be attended with very alarming conſequences. On the retreat of the troops from Lexington, Lord Percy thought proper to make a ſpeech to his corps, in order to encourage them. A young Lieutenant, who, it ſeems, entertained but an indifferent opinion of his Lordſhip's eloquence, could not forbear ſmiling. This was obſerved by his Colonel, who went up and ſtruck him ſeverely with his cane. The Lieutenant knowing, from the ſeverity of the articles of war, that a challenge would be immediately puniſhed with death, ſeemed to take no further notice, but repreſented the indignity he had ſuffered to many of his brother officers, upon which a meeting of the Subalterns was called, and it was there determined to addreſs General Gage, and inſiſt that the Colonel ſhould be broke, or that in caſe of refuſal, they would throw up their commiſſions. The reſult of this affair is not yet known.

A mezzotinto of *Lord North* has been lately publiſhed from a picture by Mr. *Dance*. His Lordſhip is repreſented ſitting in the ſame attitude as that in which he is ſaid to have remained in his water-cloſet for many hours after the news from *Boſton* arrived —Let thoſe who envy Stateſmen behold him!—Bad news is the only phyſic that works to any purpoſe with a prime miniſter.

We hear that *Lord Percy* has ſent home a *ſcalp* of a very ſingular kind, by way of Trophy, to ſhew that he is not ſo much afraid of *buſh fighting* as the ladies in general have ſuppoſed him to be.

"To drive the deer with hound and *horn*
"Earl *Percy* took his way, &c."

The Endeavour is not arrived, as has been erroneouſly reported in the news-papers. When the veſſel that brought letters from her, ſailed from the Cape, the Endeavour was not deſtined to leave that place till a month after. She had, however, loſt none of her men by thoſe diſeaſes which uſually attended on long voyages, and but a few accidents. She had ſailed three degrees further than any ſhip has hitherto ventured; but could find no continent, though ſhe diſcovered many iſlands of great circumference. She brings home with her above two hundred new Animals, and very great additions to the vegetable tribe. She called at Bola Bola, and took on board one of its natives, but he proving as ſtupid as Omiah (whoſe manners a noble peer is attempting to poliſh by carrying him from dock yard to dock-yard) they dropped him at Otaheite on their return.

In a paragraph from Williamſburgh, under this date, in a London paper, it is ſaid: The mills in ſeveral counties [in America] will be ſoon ſtopped, the mill-ſtones being worn, and no new ones can be imported. Wool cards cannot be had, "I will, ſaid a gentleman, ſend to England for a Card-maker." "Stop, replied another, how ſhall he be ſupplied with wire?—Thus, by the meaſures of the Continental Congreſs, in framing the firſt articles of the Reſolves, two of the moſt valuable neceſſaries for food and raiment are likely to be kept from us.—*The Remarker loves to diſappoint malice, and with confidence aſſures the public, and the gentleman who wrote that paragraph, that mill-ſtones, which anſwer every purpoſe, are manufactured at New-York; that he is perſonally acquainted with ſeveral mechanics regularly bred to the art of drawing wire and card making, who only wait for the means to put thoſe valuable and uſeful branches of buſineſs in execution; and, that he knows one or two mines in the Jerſeys, which produce Iron, whoſe quality is ſufficiently tough and malleable for the purpoſe.*

CITY CHAT.

LORD MAYOR. So S—h Policy will not permit the King to receive us on the throne.—Such is the ſpite of Mortimer.—He knew nothing could delight me more than the ſight of one of the Houſe of Brunſwick ſitting on the throne of England.

ALD. H——. What would you have? You ſaw him lately on the throne; would you have him ſit there forever?

LORD MAYOR. Yes, for ever and ever. May the King live for ever. May the Houſe of Brunſwick ſit on the throne of England for ever, will be the toaſt of every Engliſhman, as long as *Over the Water to Charley* ſhall be the favourite tune of the preſent Miniſtry, and longer.

The COCOA TREE TOAST.

The King's Friends!—This toaſt being lately given in a mixt company, What King, cries an Engliſh gentleman? What King do you ſuppoſe, returns a Scotch officer, with a lowering brow? I doubted before, replied the Engliſh gentleman, but now I know it; but I will not drink the toaſt till you name your King, that all the company may know him too. An altercation enſued, and ſerious conſequences were apprehended, when a courtier, who is not a Scot by birth, put an end to the diſpute by the following parody:

Here's the King's friends,—Friends to the faith's defender—
Friends to—what harm's in friendſhip?—the Pretender;
Who the Pretender is,—and who the King;
Aye, that, my friends, is quite another thing.

The following anecdote may poſſibly entertain your readers:—"Some day laſt week, or the week preceding, our great Prime Miniſter dined with a certain noble Lord, at a village not far from the Metropolis—it happened that on the ſame day our Prime-City-Magiſtrate, with ſome other Patriots, dined with a friend (a captain in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India company) in the ſame village. His Lordſhip on his way home, in paſſing by the ſaid Patriotic-Aſſembly, was unexpectedly ſaluted from the window with —*I wiſh Lord North was in America*: The words *firſt fire*, and *ſcalping* were alſo heard. His Lordſhip, with his uſual compoſure, replied, *I am fair game in the Houſe of Commons, but I thought myſelf ſecure from inſult on the King's high road.* Upon enquiry, it appeared that the ſalute abovementioned, of which the Lord-Mayor was firſt accuſed, really iſſued from the lips of Mr. Common Council S———y; and there is ſome reaſon to fear that the noble Captain who gave this patriotic entertainment will loſe his ſhip, in conſequence of Lord North's influence with the India company.

ANECDOTE *of* LOUIS XIV.

THE great Louis, as he is falſely called by Frenchmen, gave plain ſigns of a deſpotic and cruel diſpoſition in his early age: Several of his abject courtiers were entertaining this young monarch in public with the policy of the Turkiſh government, aſſuring him "That the Sultan had nothing to do but ſay the word, and whatever it was, whether to take off a great man's head, or to ſtrip him of his eſtate or employment, there was a train of ſervants called Mutes, who executed the command without reply. Why, ay, ſays the young tyrant, this is to be a King indeed! The old Count de Grammont, who heard with indignation the vile corrupters of youth, immediately interpoſed, "But, Sir, of theſe ſame Sultans, I have known three ſtrangled by their own Mutes within my memory." The Duke of Montauſier was ſo pleaſed with this noble freedom, that he forced himſelf through the croud of Courtiers, and openly thanked Grammont for his honeſt admonition.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
CHARLES-TOWN,

Wedneſday, June 21ſt, 1775.

WHEREAS the Inhabitants of Poole, a Sea-Port in the Engliſh Channel, loſt to all Senſe of Honour, Humanity and Gratitude, have, by their late Petition to Parliament, manifeſted themſelves not only inimical to America, but deſirous to add to the heavy Oppreſſions under which the unfortunate and virtuous Inhabitants of the four New-England Governments labour, in Conſequence of their laudable Conduct in Defence of America and of Mankind: To teſtify our juſt Reſentment of ſo baſe and cruel a Conduct, in the Inhabitants of Poole, it is hereby RESOLVED, That this Colony will not uſe or employ any Shipping belonging to that Port, or owned by any Inhabitant there, or carry on any Tranſactions, or hold any Communication with that People.

By Order of the Congreſs,
PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

ALL Perſons to whom the Eſtate of JOHN REMINGTON, Eſq; deceaſed, is indebted, are requeſted to ſend in their Accounts, properly atteſted, in Order to receive Payment; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to MARGARET REMINGTON, Executrix,
JACOB REMINGTON, Executor.

Found by a Negro,

A Large SILVER SPOON. The Owner may have it again, by proving his Property, paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, and giving a ſmall Reward to the Negro for his honeſty. Apply to the Printer.

Board and Lodging,

For two Single Gentlemen. Enquire at Mr. Timothy's Printing-Office.

SUCH of the Creditors of the late WILLIAM-WARD CROSTHWAITE, Eſq; as have not given in their Accounts to me atteſted, are again requeſted to do it, on or before the 25th of September next; and I hereby give all his Creditors Notice, to meet me at Mr. *Ramadge's* Tavern, in Broad-ſtreet, on Monday the 2d of October next, at four o'Clock in the Afternoon, to receive their Dividend of the Effects remaining in my Hands. ROBERT PHILP.

N. B. Thoſe who do not comply with the above Notice, will be excluded from any Share of the ſaid Effects.

To be SOLD, without Reſerve,

At CROWFIELD, *in the Pariſh of St. James, Gooſe-Creek, on Wedneſday the 18th of October, if a fair Day, if not, on the firſt fair Day thereafter,*

THAT valuable PLANTATION, called CROWFIELD: The Buildings, Gardens, Extent and Situation of which, are too well known to need a pompous Deſcription. Alſo, near FORTY NEGROES, conſiſting of Field Slaves, a Cooper, a compleat Gardiner, a Wheelwright, a Cook and Waſherwoman, Houſe Wenches, Waiting Men, and as good a Hair Dreſſer and Footman as is in the Province; ſome Oxen, valuable Horſes, and ſome Houſhold Furniture.

The Conditions are CASH or BILLS of EXCHANGE; and the Property is not to be altered or delivered before theſe Conditions are complied with.

Any Perſon deſirous of purchaſing the Land, the Whole or Part of the Negroes, by private Contract, before the Day of Sale, may treat with me, at Captain *McCall's*, in *Elliott-ſtreet*.

SAMUEL CARNE.

At the ſame Time and Place will be Sold,
FORTY Head of exceeding fine CATTLE, conſiſting of Cows, Steers, &c.

To be LET, and entered upon immediately,

A HOUSE in Union-Street; and on the 25th of September the Houſe late in the Poſſeſſion of Mrs. Macklin, the Corner of Gadſden's Alley, in Elliott-ſtreet; and on the firſt of October, the Houſe lately poſſeſſed by John M'Queen, Eſq; in Tradd Street; and on the 25th of December, the Tenement now occupied by Aaron Loocock, Eſq; in Broad-Street. Apply to
JOHN PAUL GRIMKE.

WILLIAM BOWLER, of Combahee, tolls a brown bay Mare, nine or ten Years old, thirteen Hands and a half high, branded, but obſcurely, hath a yearling Colt of the ſame Colour.

Alſo a Flea-bitten Gelding, near thirteen Hands high, branded on the near Buttock U, paces a little, and is aged. The Property to be proved before
Aug. 14, 1775. THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE,

July 19, 1774. A new Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, ſays his Name is SMART, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 11 Inches high, his right Hand ſcorched, and Fingers drawed up, and has loſt the firſt Joint of his Fore-Finger on the left Hand; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, bound with blue. Taken up at *Amelia Townſhip*, 90 Miles from Town.

Auguſt 6, 1774. A new Negro Man, ſays his Name is BEREFORD, and his Maſter's Name JEMMY; he is about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and Scars acroſs his Arms and Body, as if he had been whipped; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and breeches. Taken up at WILLIAM STERLING'S Plantation, at *Peeſtahigo*, 75 Miles from Town.

September 30, 1774. A new Negro Man, ſays his Name is JACK, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is 5 Feet 11 Inches high, has loſt the ſmall Toe off his left Foot, has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, and brought with him a Blanket. Taken up at LANUE'S Ferry, 53 Miles from Town.

November 10, 1774. A new negro Wench, of the COROMANTEE Country, ſays her Name is DIANA, but cannot tell her Maſter's Name; ſhe is about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, has a Scar on the End of her Noſe, pitted with the Small-Pox, has blue Beads round her Neck, and has on an Oſnabrugs Jacket, and white Woollen Petticoat.

February 22, 1775. A Negro Man, ſays his Name is HARRY, but cannot tell his Country nor his Maſter's Name; he is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, has his Country Marks down each Side of his Cheeks, his left Arm is very much marked, and his left Ear bored; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at FRANCIS ROSE'S Plantation, 14 Miles from Town.

February 22, 1775. A Negro Man, ſays his Name is JACK, and his Maſter's Name PELLECROW; he is 5 Feet 3 Inches high, has his Country Marks on each of his Cheeks, and down his Back, and has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at FRANCIS ROSE'S Plantation, 14 Miles from Town.

April 13, 1775. A Negro Man, of the CONGO Country, ſays his Name is JOE, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, branded on the right Arm S-E, and has his Country Marks on his Forehead and Arm, where he is branded; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at *Combahee*, 52 Miles from Town.

May 30, 1775 A Negro Man, of the PAPAW Country, ſays his Name is CATO, and that he belongs to BENJAMIN WARD; he is about 45 Years of Age, 5 Feet 2 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and a ſquint Look with his left Eye; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up in Town.

June 6, 1775. A Negro Man, of the ANGOLA Country, ſays his Name is JEMMY, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has his Country Marks on both his Sides, and branded on his left Breaſt IO; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up 52 Miles from Town.

July 20, 1775. A Negro Man, ſays his Name is BRAM, and that he belongs to one JOHN MATNICOLAS; he is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, Country born, ſpeaks very good Engliſh, and is pitted with the Small Pox; has on a yellow Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up 33 Miles from Town.

July 21, 1775. A Negro Girl, Country born, ſays her Name is MASHEY, and that ſhe belongs to one ANDREW CUNNINGHAM; ſhe is about 4 Feet 8 Inches high, has been burnt acroſs her Fingers and her right Arm, has her right Ear bored, and has on a blue Petticoat. Taken up at *Aſhley-Ferry*, 16 Miles from Town.

Auguſt 3, 1775. A Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, ſays his Name is TOM, and his Maſter's Name WILLIAM SANDERS; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, appears as if he was burnt on his right Side and bit on his left Breaſt, and brought with him two Blankets. Taken up at the *Four-Holes*, 40 Miles from Town.

Auguſt 5, 1775. A Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, ſays his Name is SAMPSON, and his Maſter's Name BARNET; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has his Country Marks down both Sides of his Cheeks, both Ears bored, and has on a blue Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at Watboo, 32 Miles from Town.

Auguſt 12, 1775. A Negro Man, ſays his Name is SANGO, and his Maſter's Name DANIEL STUART; he is about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, has a Scar over his right Eye, and a Brand on his left Breaſt, but it cannot be made out; has on a green Negro Cloth Jacket and Trowſers. Taken up at *Gooſe-Creek*, 23 Miles from Town.

Auguſt 21, 1775. A Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, ſays his Name is SAMPSON, and that he belongs to one JAMES BOOMER; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his left Breaſt, and all over his Belly, and is branded on his Back, but it cannot be made out; has on a Negro Cloth Jacket and Trowſers;—Taken up at *Saluda* River, 95 Miles from Town.

September 2, 1775. A Negro Man, country born, ſays his Name is JACK, and that he belongs to Capt. NEVEL, of the Brig *Friendſhip*; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has loſt two of his Fore-Teeth, and ſpeaks very good Engliſh; has on a white Woollen Jacket, and black Breeches. Taken up at *Ediſto*, 35 Miles from Town.

Sept. 13, 1775. A Negro Wench of the Mandingo Country; ſays her Name is SALLY, but cannot tell her Maſter's Name. She is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, both Ears bored, and has her Country Marks on each of her Arms; has on a white Negro Cloth Wrapper and Petticoat. Taken up ten Miles from Town.

MICHAEL KALTEISEN, *Warden.*

On Sunday Evening arrived in Rebellion-Road, Le Despencer Packet, Captain Pond, in seven Weeks, from Falmouth, and brought with her the following Intelligence:

LONDON, July 11.

IT is reported, that the Congress has wrote to Lord Dartmouth, a conciliatory letter, to settle the difference between Great-Britain and America.—This letter, it is said, will be laid before the Privy-Council, and the Congress Delegates are to remain at Philadelphia, in an adjournment, for their answer.

It appears, by what has transpired of the Congress proceedings, that the proposal of making such a conciliation was debated for two days, and at the end put to the vote; there were 9 provinces for offering terms of accommodation with the Mother Country, and four against it.

The people of Ireland, it is said, are exceedingly uneasy, and very apprehensive that the Spaniards mean to pay them a visit, as they are at present totally incapable of resisting them, for when the next American embarkation takes place, it is computed that there will not be then 4000 effective men in the whole kingdom, many of the regiments of foot scarcely amounting to 180 men.

The good people of this country exacted a severe punishment from Charles the First for his contempt of Popularity, which had been instilled into his mind by his Minister Strafford. The King found too late the necessity of being well with his people, and endeavoured to sooth them by dining with the Lord-Mayor of London; but the good hour of reconciliation was past, and no sooner did he appear with his train in the city, than the citizens cried out, "To your tents, O Israel!"

No unpopular King of England was, or ever can be happy; Charles the Second was so sensible of this truth, that he practised every condescending art to win and secure the love of his people. His affability, good humour and popular behaviour so far prevailed, that though his design to overturn our religion and liberties was well known, yet his subjects could never be brought to hate him; and when he died, no King was more universally lamented.

The Court has been happy enough in this contest with the Colonies to secure the approbation of a whole kingdom. Not a Scotsman to be found from Dan to Beersheba, who does not approve of the sanguinary measures against the unhappy Americans—Strange! says our correspondent, that the reasonableness of the ministerial measures should be so clear and apparent, that not one North-Briton presumes to doubt of it. But, continues he, go on the other side of the Atlantic, and you will find Scotsmen as warm in defence of their liberty, as any of the staunchest members of the Philadelphian Congress.—One would think the air of America breathed Liberty, and that of Great-Britain, Slavery.

JULY 12.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, July 10.

"The Renown and Phœnix, each of 40 guns, are commissioned at this port, and the Rainbow at Sheerness; they are ordered to America to relieve the Boyne, Somerset, and Asia, of 64 guns each, these being found to be too large for that country, and that 40 gun ships will answer the purpose better."

JULY 13.

Yesterday the Sheriffs waited on his Majesty at St. James's, to know when he would be pleased to be waited on with the city address, and petition, praying his Majesty to cause hostilities to cease between Great-Britain and America, and to adopt such measures as will restore union, confidence, and peace over the British empire. They were graciously received, and his Majesty was pleased to appoint to-morrow at two o'clock.

JULY 15.

Yesterday the following humble Address and Petition was presented to the King by the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Aldermen Bull, Lewes, Hayley, Lee, Plomer, Hart, and several of the Common Council:

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, with all Humility beg Leave to lay themselves at your Royal Feet, humbly imploring your benign Attention towards the grievous distractions of their fellow-subjects in America.

The Characteristic of the People, Sire, over whom you reign, has ever been equally remarked for an unparalleled Loyalty to their Sovereign, whilst the Principles of the Constitution have been the Rule of his Government, as well as a firm Opposition whenever their Rights have been invaded.

Your American Subjects, Royal Sire, descended from the same Ancestors with ourselves, appear equally jealous of the Prerogatives of Freemen, without which they cannot deem themselves happy.

Their chearful and unasked for Contributions, as well as willing Services to the Mother Country, whilst they remained free from the Clog of compulsory Laws, will, we are sure, plead powerfully with the Humanity of your Disposition for graciously granting them every reasonable Opportunity of giving as Freemen what they seem resolutely determined to refuse, under the Injunction of Laws made independent of their own Consent.

The abhorrence we entertain of Civil Bloodshed and Confusion, will, we trust, Sire, if not wholly exculpate us in your Royal Mind, yet plead powerfully in our Favour, for the Warmth with which we lament those Measures whose destructive Principles have driven our American Brethren to Acts of Desperation.

Convinced of the earnest Disposition of the Colonists to remain firm in all duteous Obedience to the Constitutional Authority of this Kingdom, permit us, most gracious Sovereign, to beseech you that those Operations of Force, which at present distract them with the most dreadful Apprehensions, may be suspended: and that, uncontrouled by a Restraint incompatible with a free Government, they may possess an Opportunity of tendering such Terms of Accommodation as we doubt not will approve them worthy of a distinguished Rank amongst the firmest Friends of this Country.

The KING's ANSWER.

"I am always ready to listen to the dutiful Petitions of "my Subjects, and ever happy to comply with their reasonable Requests, but while the Constitutional Authority of this Kingdom is openly resisted by a Part of my "American Subjects, I owe it to the rest of my People, "of whose Zeal and Fidelity I have had such constant "Proofs, to continue and enforce those Measures by which "alone their Rights and Interests can be asserted and maintained."

JULY 18.

On Sunday last three messengers arrived express from General Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, the first at nine o'clock in the morning, the second at two, and the last at eight o'clock in the evening. The last messenger brought letters to Lord Gage, the General's brother, which were immediately sent to his Lordship. The dispatches brought under cover for the King to the Earl of Dartmouth, were immediately sent to his Majesty at Kew.

At five o'clock yesterday, orders were given for two messengers to be in waiting, ready to set out with dispatches for America, in answer to those received, at an hour's warning.

JULY 20.

We are informed, that a resolution is actually taken for building forts on all the great rivers in North America, to command their navigation, and to keep the inhabitants in awe. The whole mode of government in the colonies, is to be also changed; the General Courts being henceforth to meet only on domestic regulations, without the power of taxing their constituents, but only to recommend the best mode of taxation to Parliament, who are to enforce with an act the regulation so recommended by the General Courts.

The want of money in the Treasury is not at all to be wondered at, when we consider that the duties on importation from America have been at least half a million less this year and the last, than they have been any preceding ones.

It is said, that the Parliament will meet early in November for the dispatch of Business.

There is at present such an universal stagnation of trade that there are no less than 200 merchantmen in the river, bound to different ports, which cannot obtain freight.

JULY 25.

We are informed, that accounts of a very doubtful, if not alarming nature, have been received from the court of Madrid in the course of last week.

The Ministry have for some time deceived the people with hopes, that the mischiefs of their malicious conduct against America would be prevented by a voluntary submission of the Congress to the despotism of Parliament; but at that very time they knew the Generals lately sent out, had orders to act with the same alacrity against our brethren in America, as was shewn in St. George's Fields.

The King now holds the sword which is to be sheathed in the breasts of Englishmen. No King of England was ever in the like situation; should measures now adopted be unsuccessful, the King will throw the blame on his Ministers, and the Ministers on the Parliament; but whether successful or not, the mischiefs will fall on the people; and the King of Kings who knows the author of the public misery, will punish.

Those who have lived the last fifty or sixty years, have reason to congratulate themselves on the peaceful times they have enjoyed. The time before us promises no such satisfaction. An unpopular monarch, a seditious city, a corrupt Parliament, Rebellion in our Colonies; insurrections among our artificers, seem to foretel a storm which cannot fail to shake our interests, especially if the Courts of France and Spain should take the advantage of our situation, and force us into another war.

JULY 27.

Yesterday an order was sent to the Board of Ordnance, for a large quantity of powder, balls, bombs, and shells, for the use of his Majesty's garison at Boston.

A correspondent says, nothing can be more melancholly, than to read that General Howe is directing the slaughter of those very people who erected a monument to his brother, in Westminster-Abbey.

Many people have wondered that the American feuds have not affected the stocks; they will not be surprized any longer when they are told, that it has cost government 1000l. a day the last six weeks to keep them on a par.

Though the enemies of Colonel Burgoyne, who undertook to put the rebels to the rout with two thousand picked men, give out that his whole army was cut to pieces, we can with confidence assure the public, that near one half came off unhurt in the late engagement.

JULY 28.

Wednesday orders were sent to Hanover for four regiments of Hanoverians to hold themselves in immediate readiness to embark for America, and yesterday several transports sailed from the river to take the above troops on board.

We are informed, that cloathing for 3000 troops, Canadians, was sent off a few days ago by a certain alderman; and that the same gentleman has a contract for four thousand more.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued by the Lord Chancellor to Thursday the 14th of September.

JULY 29.

Orders are sent to Woolwich for a detachment of the train of Artillery to be in readiness to embark on the first notice.

Within these few days several large pieces of cannon have been placed on Tower wharf, which it is imagined are to be shipped off for America by some of the first ships that sail.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 28.

"We hear that orders are come down for all the marines at this port to hold themselves in readiness to embark for America on the shortest notice."

We are assured that the two grand advisers, with their whole train of dependants, sustained by the Bloomsbury gang, are determined to *play deep*, to stake all upon *one* throw: *Neck* or *nothing* is the word. The Lords North and Dartmouth are only to remain, till proper persons are pitched upon to succeed them.

JULY 31.

The Government Contractors have received Orders to furnish Winter Camp Cloathing and Utensils for 10,000 Men, which are to be shipped off immediately.

It is whispered, that if any Hanoverian Regiments are ordered to America, the King of Prussia will certainly march an Army of Prussians into Hanover.

Henry Flood, Esq; is appointed Vice-treasurer of Ireland, worth near 3000l. per year, in the room of Charles Jenkinson, lately appointed Clerk of the Pells in the same kingdom.

AUGUST 2.

This morning a fresh draught of men was made on the Parade from the 3d regiment of foot, to embark immediately to reinforce General Gage's army in America.

An entry was yesterday made at the Custom-house for two thousand Coffins, intended to be shipped for Boston.

Yesterday Lady Dunmore and her five Children arrived in town from Virginia.

Yesterday a commission passed the Great Seal, appointing Marriot Arbuthnot, Esq; a Commissioner of the Navy for managing the affairs of the navy in America, with a salary of 500l. per ann. to reside at Halifax.

Yesterday orders were given at the Cabinet council, for five more regiments to be got ready with all expedition, in order to embark for Boston.

Last night an express was sent off to Ireland, with orders for two regiments to be in readiness against the transports arrive there, who are to carry them over to Boston.

This morning four ships that are taken up in the transport service came out of dock, and are ordered to drop down to Deptford, to take on board there stores, &c. in order to proceed to Boston.

The most intolerable Slavery is that of the People or Commons; the History of all Ages and Countries has furnished Proofs that it is so, and our own, relative to Part of the Transactions of the last Century, exhibits one of the most striking Instances recorded in the Annals of Mankind. It may be well worth the Attention of a candid Enquirer to state the Difference between five hundred Persons sharing the Spoils of the Nation immediately among themselves, and trusting the Distribution of the Plunder to a single Man. It was the Mistake of Charles the First, that he would both plunder and divide the Spoil; the Ingenuity of modern Times has, however, taught some of his Successors to shift the Odium off their own Shoulders, and at the same Time retain every substantial Benefit

AUGUST 3.

The disgraceful retreat of the Spaniards from the coast of Africa has given fresh spirits to our Ministry, and as no hostile proceedings are expected from any of our European neighbours this year, it is resolved to send a fresh reinforcement of ships and troops to General Gage, at Boston, immediately, that no time may be lost in taking every advantage, especially as the last engagement was so successful to the King's troops.

There cannot be any foundation for the report of the Czarina having offered 20,000 of her land forces to serve in America. The Russians have had fighting sufficient for the present, and in the present posture of affairs, it would be impossible for the Court of Petersburg even to make such an offer.

A report is current, that a difference in opinion prevails in America, between the Admiral and General; the sufferings of this country in the affair between Admiral Matthews and Lestock, and the fate of Admiral Byng and the Minden Hero, it was hoped by all true Englishmen would emulate the navy and army mutually to assist each other without murmuring, and cause them to lay aside their pride and resentment at a time their country demanded their united efforts for its service.

Advice is just received, that on the arrival of the Sisters, Capt. O'Neal, of Bristol, at Dominico, a chest, containing upwards of 4000 l. in Portugal Gold, being attempted to be landed, fell over board, and was lost in ten fathoms water.—The money was the property of some merchants in Bristol, but was insured.

Letters from Quebec, by the Elliott, Capt. Squires, who is arrived at Milford, gives an account, that all is confusion there; that the Governor is greatly disappointed in his intention of raising a body of Militia to go to the assistance of General Gage; for they declared they were willing to defend their own territories, but would never be aiding and assisting government to carry in execution their oppressive and arbitrary laws against America.

Ten thousand Hanoverians are taken into English pay, and now upon their march, in order to embark for America.

Monday orders were given at the Cabinet-council, for five more regiments to be got ready with all expedition, in order to embark for Boston.

Monday several ships were taken up in the transport service, to carry provisions, &c. to the troops at Boston.

Monday four houses of rendezvous were opened at Rotherhith for the purpose of enlisting seamen to man the ships now fitting out for America.

Friday last orders were received at Chatham dock-yard for his Majesty's ship Roebuck, of forty-four guns, Capt. Hammond, to have the preference of other ships fitting out of this port for America, and to hasten her with all possible dispatch, and in consequence of the said order, our guardships men are assisting to rig her.

It is reported that Lord Chatham was lately applied to on the affairs of America; and that his Lordship answered, he could not say whether his advice would succeed now; he feared the Ministers had pushed the quarrel with too much acrimony to be held upon proper terms.

On monday an order was sent to the Navy Office to get ready immediately, to put to sea, ten sail of the line; but their destination is unknown, but supposed for the American service. This order, it is said, has put the commissioners into some confusion, as there are very few shipwrights that will work, and no men ready to man the ships.

It is said three additional Colonels of Marines, three Lieutenants, and six Majors, will be soon made, and that that body of men are to be augmented to their full establishment with all expedition.

Among Captain Cook's Discoveries, it is said, he has found an Island in the South Seas, that is 160 Miles long, and 146 broad, the Climate delightful, and the Soil of the most luxuriant Fertility. Sugar Canes, Cocoa Trees, Cinamon, and Nutmegs, among the spontaneous Growth. The Natives are not numerous, but of a mild and civilised Disposition. From the Captain's Account of it, it is thought the most eligible Place for establishing a Settlement, of any yet discovered.

BATH, *July* 26. By a letter of unquestionable authority from France, we are assured, that "four battalions of infantry are under orders to embark for the French islands in the West-Indies:" These sudden orders have raised in France a rumour of war.

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 26.

ON Friday last, as a Negro Boy, belonging to Mr. Reed, of this Town, was bathing in one of the Docks, he was seized by a Sherk, of about twelve Feet long, and so much hurt by a Bite in the Thigh, that he died soon after he was taken up.

On Sunday last, as Charles Beck, a Servant to Mr. Kalteisen, of this Town, was attempting to ride thro' Ashley-River, at the Ferry, he was unfortunately drown'd; the Horse gained the opposite Shore.

A Spanish Snow, entirely dismasted, and rendered a mere Wreck, came into Five Fathom Hole this Day, called the St. Michael Don Joachim de Lazaguebel, Commander, laden with Sugar and Snuff, from Havana, bound for Cadiz; and was so disabled in a Storm on the 9th Inst. in Lat. 32. N. Long. 30.

Continuation of the Intelligence brought by the Swallow Packet.

LONDON, July 7.

IT may be depended on, that the laſt diſpatches ſent to General Gage, contained inſtructions to ſeize, either by force or ſtratagem, the perſons of ſome of the leading patriots in America, who, if the above deſign can be put in execution, will be ſent to England.

No leſs than three different plans reſpecting our future conduct towards America, have been propoſed in council ſince the arrival of the Sukey, but nothing was finally determined on Thurſday Evening.

It is proper that our readers ſhould be informed of the great pains with which the Miniſtry prepare ſuch articles of intelligence as they think fit to be laid before the public. Twenty-four hours did the Council expend in fabricating the late account of the Boſtonian victory. In its preſent form it bears little reſemblance to the narrative of *General Gage*; but, like *Sir John Cutler*'s Silk Stockings, has been ſo repeatedly darned with a different material, that it is metamorphoſed at laſt into black worſted. Lord B. objected to one word, Lord M. to a ſecond, Lord N. to a third, ſo that this miſerable compound of half our body of nobility was not ſent to the preſs till paſt eight on Saturday evening. Mr. *Pope* has prophetically ſaid—

" All, all but truth, falls dead born from the preſs,
" Like the *laſt gazette*, or the laſt addreſs."†

† *The Addreſs of Lords and Commons to the King.*

The miniſtry begin to tremble at the approaching civil war in the colonies. They were in hopes, however ſturdy the Boſtonians might appear at firſt, they would yield to the reſolutions of the privy council confirmed by parliament, and enforced by an army of regulars; and however diſagreeable the meaſures were, they were in hopes to have carried the favourable point for their maſter the Thane, without any ſerious conſequences. They are now ſenſible of their error, and heartily wiſh themſelves out of the ſcrape; but the Scotch leader finds himſelf reduced to the alternative of puſhing the buſineſs to the utmoſt extremity at all hazards, or ſubmitting to his own downfall. The heads of the Americans muſt be taken from their ſhoulders, or his may be fixed upon Temple-bar.

The gazetteer of this day gives us the following intelligence:—Great diſcontents have ariſen among many of the Subaltern Officers in General Gage's army, occaſioned by an incident which it is feared, may be attended with very alarming conſequences. On the retreat of the troops from Lexington, Lord Percy thought proper to make a ſpeech to his corps, in order to encourage them. A young Lieutenant, who, it ſeems, entertained but an indifferent opinion of his Lordſhip's eloquence, could not forbear ſmiling. This was obſerved by his Colonel, who went up and ſtruck him ſeverely with his cane. The Lieutenant knowing, from the ſeverity of the articles of war, that a challenge would be immediately puniſhed with death, ſeemed to take no further notice, but repreſented the indignity he had ſuffered to many of his brother officers, upon which a meeting of the Subalterns was called, and it was there determined to addreſs General Gage, and inſiſt that the Colonel ſhould be broke, or that in caſe of refuſal, they would throw up their commiſſions. The reſult of this affair is not yet known.

A mezzotinto of *Lord North* has been lately publiſhed from a picture by Mr. *Dance*. His Lordſhip is repreſented ſitting in the ſame attitude as that in which he is ſaid to have remained in his water-cloſet for many hours after the news from *Boſton* arrived —Let thoſe who envy Stateſmen behold him!—Bad news is the only phyſic that works to any purpoſe with a prime miniſter.

We hear that *Lord Percy* has ſent home a *ſcalp* of a very ſingular kind, by way of Trophy, to ſhew that he is not ſo much afraid of *buſh fighting* as the ladies in general have ſuppoſed him to be.

" To drive the deer with hound and *horn*
" Earl *Percy* took his way, &c."

The Endeavour is not arrived, as has been erroneouſly reported in the news-papers. When the veſſel that brought letters from her, ſailed from the Cape, the Endeavour was not deſtined to leave that place till a month after. She had, however, loſt none of her men by thoſe diſeaſes which uſually attended on long voyages, and but a few accidents. She had ſailed three degrees further than any ſhip has hitherto ventued; but could find no continent, though ſhe diſcovered many iſlands of great circumference. She brings home with her above two hundred new Animals, and very great additions to the vegetable tribe. She called at Bola Bola, and took on board one of its natives, but he proving as ſtupid as Omiah (whoſe manners a noble peer is attempting to poliſh by carrying him from dock yard to dock-yard) they dropped him at Otaheite on their return.

In a paragraph from Williamſburgh, under this date, in a London paper, it is ſaid: The mills in ſeveral counties [in America] will be ſoon ſtopped, the mill-ſtones being worn, and no new ones can be imported. Wool cards cannot be had, " I will, ſaid a gentleman, ſend to England for a Card-maker." " Stop, replied another, how ſhall he be ſupplied with wire?—Thus, by the meaſures of the Continental Congreſs, in framing the firſt articles of the Reſolves, two of the moſt valuable neceſſaries for food and raiment are likely to be kept from us.—*The Remarker loves to diſappoint malice, and with confidence aſſures the public, and the gentleman who wrote that paragraph, that mill-ſtones, which anſwer every purpoſe, are manufactured at New-York; that he is perſonally acquainted with ſeveral mechanics regularly bred to the art of drawing wire and card making, who only wait for the means to put thoſe valuable and uſeful branches of buſineſs in execution; and, that he knows one or two mines in the Jerſeys, which produce Iron, whoſe quality is ſufficiently tough and malleable for the purpoſe.*

CITY CHAT.

LORD MAYOR. So S—h Policy will not permit the King to receive us on the throne.—Such is the ſpite of Mortimer.—He knew nothing could delight me more than the ſight of one of the Houſe of Bruſnwick ſitting on the throne of England.

ALD. H——. What would you have? You ſaw him lately on the throne; would you have him ſit there forever?

LORD MAYOR. Yes, for ever and ever. May the King live for ever. May the Houſe of Bruſnwick ſit on the throne of England for ever, will be the toaſt of every Engliſhman, as long as *Over the Water to Charley* ſhall be the favourite tune of the preſent Miniſtry, and longer.

The COCOA TREE TOAST.

The King's Friends!—This toaſt being lately given in a mixt company, What King, cries an Engliſh gentleman? What King do you ſuppoſe, returns a Scotch officer, with a lowering brow? I doubted before, replies the Engliſh gentleman, but now I know it; but I will not drink the toaſt till you name your King, that all the company may know him too. An altercation enſued, and ſerious conſequences were apprehended, when a courtier, who is not a Scot by birth, put an end to the diſpute by the following parody:

Here's the King's friends,—Friends to the faith's defender—Friends to—what harm's in friendſhip?—the Pretender; Who the Pretender is,—and who the King;
Ayt, that, my friends, is quite another thing.

The following anecdote may poſſibly entertain your readers:—" Some day laſt week, or the week preceding, our great Prime Miniſter dined with a certain noble Lord, at a village not far from the Metropolis—it happened that on the ſame day our Prime-City-Magiſtrate, with ſome other Patriots, dined with a friend (a captain in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India company) in the ſame village. His Lordſhip on his way home, in paſſing by the ſaid Patriotic-Aſſembly, was unexpectedly ſaluted from the window with —*I wiſh Lord North was in America*: The words *firſt fire*, and *ſcalping* were alſo heard. His Lordſhip, with his uſual compoſure, replied, *I am fair game in the Houſe of Commons, but I thought myſelf ſecure from inſult on the King's high road.* Upon enquiry, it appeared that the ſalute abovementioned, of which the Lord-Mayor was firſt accuſed, really iſſued from the lips of Mr. Common Council S——y; and there is ſome reaſon to fear that the noble Captain who gave this patriotic entertainment will loſe his ſhip, in conſequence of Lord North's influence with the India company.

ANECDOTE of LOUIS XIV.

THE great Louis, as he is falſely called by Frenchmen, gave plain ſigns of a deſpotic and cruel diſpoſition in his early ages. Several of his abject courtiers were entertaining this young monarch in public with the policy of the Turkiſh government, aſſuring him " That the Sultan had nothing to do but ſay the word, and whatever it was, whether to take off a great man's head, or to ſtrip him of his eſtate or employment, there was a train of ſervants called Mutes, who executed the command without reply. Why, ay, ſays the young tyrant, this is to be a King indeed! The old Count de Grammont, who heard with indignation the vile corrupters of youth, immediately interpoſed, " But, Sir, of theſe ſame Sultans, I have known three ſtrangled by their own Mutes within my memory." The Duke of Montauſier was ſo pleaſed with this noble freedom, that he forced himſelf through the croud of Courtiers, and openly thanked Grammont for his honeſt admonition.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
CHARLES-TOWN,
Wedneſday, June 21ſt, 1775.

WHEREAS the Inhabitants of Poole, a Sea-Port in the Engliſh Channel, loſt to all Senſe of Honour, Humanity and Gratitude, have, by their late Petition to Parliament, manifeſted themſelves not only inimical to America, but deſirous to add to the heavy Oppreſſions under which the unfortunate and virtuous Inhabitants of the four New-England Governments labour, in Conſequence of their laudable Conduct in Defence of America and of Mankind: To teſtify our juſt Reſentment of ſo baſe and cruel a Conduct, in the Inhabitants of Poole, it is hereby RESOLVED, That this Colony will not uſe or employ any Shipping belonging to that Port, or owned by any Inhabitant there, or carry on any Tranſactions, or hold any Communication with that People.

By Order of the Congreſs,
PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

ALL Perſons to whom the Eſtate of JOHN REMINGTON, Eſq; deceaſed, is indebted, are requeſted to ſend in their Accounts, properly atteſted, in Order to receive Payment; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to MARGARET REMINGTON, Executrix,
JACOB REMINGTON, Executor.

Found by a Negro,
A Large SILVER SPOON. The Owner may have it again, by proving his Property, paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, and giving a ſmall Reward to the Negro for his honeſty. Apply to the Printer.

Board and Lodging,
For two Single Gentlemen. Enquire at Mr. Timothy's Printing-Office.

SUCH of the Creditors of the late WILLIAM-WARD CROSTHWAITE, Eſq; as have not given in their Accounts to me atteſted, are again requeſted to do it, on or before the 25th of September next; and I hereby give all his Creditors Notice, to meet me at Mr. *Ramadge*'s Tavern, in Broad-ſtreet, on Monday the 2d of October next, at four o'Clock in the Afternoon, to receive their Dividend of the Effects remaining in my Hands. ROBERT PHILP.

N. B. Thoſe who do not comply with the above Notice, will be excluded from any Share of the ſaid Effects.

To be SOLD, without Reſerve,
At CROWFIELD, *in the Pariſh of St. James, Goose-Creek, on Wedneſday the 18th of October, if a fair Day, if not, on the firſt fair Day thereafter,*

THAT valuable PLANTATION, called CROWFIELD: The Buildings, Gardens, Extent and Situation of which, are too well known to need a pompous Deſcription. Alſo, near FORTY NEGROES, conſiſting of Field Slaves, a Cooper, a compleat Gardiner, a Wheelwright, a Cook and Waſherwoman, Houſe Wenches, Waiting Men, and as good a Hair Dreſſer and Footman as is in the Province; ſome Oxen, valuable Horſes, and ſome Houſhold Furniture.

The Conditions are CASH or BILLS of EXCHANGE; and the Property is not to be altered or delivered before theſe Conditions are complied with.

Any Perſon deſirous of purchaſing the Land, the Whole or Part of the Negroes, by private Contract, before the Day of Sale, may treat with me, at Captain *McCall*'s, in *Elliott-ſtreet*.

SAMUEL CARNE.

At the ſame Time and Place will be Sold,
FORTY Head of exceeding fine CATTLE, conſiſting of Cows, Steers, &c.

To be LET, and entered upon immediately,
A HOUSE in Union-Street; and on the 25th of September the Houſe late in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. Macklin, the Corner of Gadſden's Alley, in Elliott-ſtreet; and on the firſt of October, the Houſe lately poſſeſſed by John M'Queen, Eſq; in Tradd-Street; and on the 25th of December, the Tenement now occupied by Aaron Loocock, Eſq; in Broad-Street. Apply to
JOHN PAUL GRIMKE.

WILLIAM BOWLER, of Combahee, tolls a brown bay Mare, nine or ten Years old, thirteen Hands and a half high, Branded, but obſcurely, hath a yearling Colt of the ſame Colour.

Alſo a Flea-bitten Gelding, near thirteen Hands high, branded on the near Buttock U, paces a little, and is aged. The Property to be proved before
Aug. 14, 1775. THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE,

July 19, 1774. A new Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, ſays his Name is SMART, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 11 Inches high, his right Hand ſcorched, and Fingers drawed up, and has loſt the firſt Joint of his Fore-Finger on the left Hand; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, bound with blue. Taken up at *Amelia Townſhip*, 90 Miles from Town.

Auguſt 6, 1774. A new Negro Man, ſays his Name is BEREFORD, and his Maſter's Name JEMMY; he is about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and Scars acroſs his Arms and Body, as if he had been whipped; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and breeches. Taken up at WILLIAM STERLING's Plantation, at *Peeedee*, 75 Miles from Town.

September 30, 1774. A new Negro Man, ſays his Name is JACK, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is 5 Feet 11 Inches high, has loſt the ſmall Toe off his left Foot, has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, and brought with him a Blanket. Taken up at LANUE's Ferry, 53 Miles from Town.

November 10, 1774. A new negro Wench, of the COROMANTEE Country, ſays her Name is DIANA, but cannot tell her Maſter's Name; ſhe is about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, has a Scar on the End of her Noſe, pitted with the Small-Pox, has blue Beads round her Neck, and has on an Oſnabrug Jacket, and white Woollen Petticoat.

February 22, 1775. A Negro Man, ſays his Name is HARRY, but cannot tell his Country nor his Maſter's Name; he is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, has his Country Marks down each Side of his Cheeks, his left Arm is very much marked, and his left Ear bored; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at FRANCIS ROSE's Plantation, 14 Miles from Town.

February 22, 1775. A Negro Man, ſays his Name is JACK, and his Maſter's Name PELLECROW; he is 5 Feet 3 Inches high, has his Country Marks on each of his Cheeks, and down his Back, and has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at FRANCIS ROSE's Plantation, 14 Miles from Town.

April 13, 1775. A Negro Man, of the CONGO Country, ſays his Name is JOE, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, branded on the right Arm S-E, and has his Country Marks on his Forehead and Arm, where he is branded; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at *Combahee*, 52 Miles from Town.

May 30, 1775 A Negro Man, of the PAPAW Country, ſays his Name is CATO, and that he belongs to BENJAMIN WARD; he is about 45 Years of Age, 5 Feet 2 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and a ſquint Look with his left Eye; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up in Town.

June 6, 1775. A Negro Man, of the ANGOLA Country, ſays his Name is JEMMY, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has his Country Marks on both his Sides, and branded on his left Breaſt ƎO; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up 52 Miles from Town.

July 20, 1775. A Negro Man, ſays his Name is BRAM, and that he belongs to one JOHN MATNICOLAS; he is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, Country born, ſpeaks very good Engliſh, and is pitted with the Small Pox; has on a yellow Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up 33 Miles from Town.

July 21, 1775. A Negro Girl, Country born, ſays her Name is MASHEY, and that ſhe belongs to one ANDREW CUNNINGHAM; ſhe is about 4 Feet 8 Inches high, has been burnt acroſs her Fingers and her right Arm, has her right Ear bored, and has on a blue Petticoat. Taken up at *Aſhley-Ferry*, 16 Miles from Town.

Auguſt 3, 1775. A Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, ſays his Name is TOM, and his Maſter's Name WILLIAM SANDERS; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, appears as if he was burnt on his right Side and bit on his left Breaſt, and brought with him two Blankets. Taken up at the *Four-Holes*, 40 Miles from Town.

Auguſt 5, 1775. A Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, ſays his Name is SAMPSON, and his Maſter's Name BARNET; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has his Country Marks down both Sides of his Cheeks, both Ears bored, and has on a blue Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at Watboo, 32 Miles from Town.

Auguſt 12, 1775. A Negro Man, ſays his Name is SANGO, and his Maſter's Name DANIEL STUART; he is about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, has a Scar over his right Eye, and a Brand on his left Breaſt, but it cannot be made out; has on a green Negro Cloth Jacket and Trowſers. Taken up at *Gooſe-Creek*, 13 Miles from Town.

Auguſt 21, 1775. A Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, ſays his Name is SAMPSON, and that he belongs to one JAMES BOOMER; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his left Breaſt, and all over his Belly, and is branded on his Back, but it cannot be made out; has on a Negro Cloth Jacket and Trowſers;—Taken up at *Saluda* River, 95 Miles from Town.

September 2, 1775. A Negro Man, country born, ſays his Name is JACK, and that he belongs to Capt. NEVEL, of the Brig *Friendſhip*; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has loſt two of his Fore-Teeth, and ſpeaks very good Engliſh; has on a white Woollen Jacket, and black Breeches. Taken up at *Ediſto*, 35 Miles from Town.

Sept. 13, 1775. A Negro Wench of the Mandingo Country; ſays her Name is SALLY, but cannot tell her Maſter's Name. She is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, both Ears bored, and has her Country Marks on each of her Arms; has on a white Negro Cloth Wrapper and Petticoat. Taken up ten Miles from Town.

MICHAEL KALTEISEN, *Warden.*

On Sunday Evening arrived in Rebellion-Road, Le Deſpencer Packet, Captain Pond, in ſeven Weeks, from Falmouth, and brought with her the following Intelligence:

LONDON, July 11.

IT is reported, that the Congreſs has wrote to Lord Dartmouth, a conciliatory letter, to ſettle the difference between Great-Britain and America.—This letter, it is ſaid, will be laid before the Privy-Council, and the Congreſs Delegates are to remain at Philadelphia, in an adjournment, for their anſwer.

It appears, by what has tranſpired of the Congreſs proceedings, that the propoſal of making ſuch a conciliation was debated for two days, and at the end put to the vote; there were 9 provinces for offering terms of accommodation with the Mother Country, and four againſt it.

The people of Ireland, it is ſaid, are exceedingly uneaſy, and very apprehenſive that the Spaniards mean to pay them a viſit, as they are at preſent totally incapable of reſiſting them, for when the next American embarkation takes place, it is computed that there will not be then 4000 effective men in the whole kingdom, many of the regiments of foot ſcarcely amounting to 180 men.

The good people of this country exacted a ſevere puniſhment from Charles the Firſt for his contempt of Popularity, which had been inſtilled into his mind by his Miniſter Strafford. The King found too late the neceſſity of being well with his people, and endeavoured to ſooth them by dining with the Lord-Mayor of London; but the good hour of reconciliation was paſt, and no ſooner did he appear with his train in the city, than the citizens cried out, "To your tents, O Iſrael!"

No unpopular King of England was, or ever can be happy; Charles the ſecond was ſo ſenſible of this truth, that he practiſed every condeſcending art to win and ſecure the love of his people. His affability, good humour and popular behaviour ſo far prevailed, that though his deſign to overturn our religion and liberties was well known, yet his ſubjects could never be brought to hate him; and when he died, no King was more univerſally lamented.

The Court has been happy enough in this conteſt with the Colonies to ſecure the approbation of a whole kingdom. Not a Scotſman to be found from Dan to Beerſheba, who does not approve of the ſanguinary meaſures againſt the unhappy Americans—Strange! ſays our correſpondent, that the reaſonableneſs of the miniſterial meaſures ſhould be ſo clear and apparent, that not one North-Briton preſumes to doubt of it. But, continues he, go on the other ſide of the Atlantic, and you will find Scotſmen as warm in defence of their liberty, as any of the ſtaunchеſt members of the Philadelphian Congreſs.—One would think the air of America breathed Liberty, and that of Great-Britain, Slavery.

JULY 12.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, July 10.

"The Renown and Phœnix, each of 40 guns, are commiſſioned at this port, and the Rainbow at Sheerneſs; they are ordered to America to relieve the Boyne, Somerſet, and Aſia, of 64 guns each, theſe being found to be too large for that country, and that 40 gun ſhips will anſwer the purpoſe better."

JULY 13.

Yeſterday the Sheriffs waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, to know when he would be pleaſed to be waited on with the city addreſs, and petition, praying his Majeſty to cauſe hoſtilities to ceaſe between Great-Britain and America, and to adopt ſuch meaſures as will reſtore union, confidence, and peace over the Britiſh empire. They were graciouſly received, and his Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint to-morrow at two o'clock.

JULY 15.

Yeſterday the following humble Addreſs and Petition was preſented to the King by the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Aldermen Bull, Lewes, Hayley, Lee, Plomer, Hart, and ſeveral of the Common Council:

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful Subjects the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council aſſembled, with all Humility beg Leave to lay themſelves at your Royal Feet, humbly imploring your benign Attention towards the grievous diſtractions of their fellow-ſubjects in America.

The Characteriſtic of the People, Sire, over whom you reign, has ever been equally remarked for an unparalleled Loyalty to their Sovereign, whilſt the Principles of the Conſtitution have been the Rule of his Government, as well as a firm Oppoſition whenever their Rights have been invaded.

Your American Subjects, Royal Sire, deſcended from the ſame Anceſtors with ourſelves, appear equally jealous of the Prerogatives of Freemen, without which they cannot deem themſelves happy.

Their chearful and unaſked for Contributions, as well as willing Services to the Mother Country, whilſt they remained free from the Clog of compulſory Laws, will, we are ſure, plead powerfully with the Humanity of your Diſpoſition for graciouſly granting them every reaſonable Opportunity of giving as Freemen what they ſeem reſolutely determined to refuſe, under the Injunction of Laws made independent of their own Conſent.

The abhorrence we entertain of Civil Bloodſhed and Confuſion, will, we truſt, Sire, if not wholly exculpate us in your Royal Mind, yet plead powerfully in our Favour, for the Warmth with which we lament thoſe Meaſures whoſe deſtructive Principles have driven our American Brethren to Acts of Deſperation.

Convinced of the earneſt Diſpoſition of the Coloniſts to remain firm in all duteous Obedience to the Conſtitutional Authority of this Kingdom, permit us, moſt gracious Sovereign, to beſeech you that thoſe Operations of Force, which at preſent diſtract them with the moſt dreadful Apprehenſions, may be ſuſpended: and that, uncontrouled by a Reſtraint incompatible with a free Government, they may poſſeſs an Opportunity of tendering ſuch Terms of Accommodation as we doubt not will approve them worthy of a diſtinguiſhed Rank amongſt the firmeſt Friends of this Country.

The KING's ANSWER.

"I am always ready to liſten to the dutiful Petitions of "my Subjects, and ever happy to comply with their reaſonable Requeſts, but while the Conſtitutional Authority of this Kingdom is openly reſiſted by a Part of my "American Subjects, I owe it to the reſt of my People, "of whoſe Zeal and Fidelity I have had ſuch conſtant "Proofs, to continue and enforce thoſe Meaſures by which "alone their Rights and Intereſts can be aſſerted and maintained."

JULY 18.

On Sunday laſt three meſſengers arrived expreſs from General Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, the firſt at nine o'clock in the morning, the ſecond at two, and the laſt at eight o'clock in the evening. The laſt meſſenger brought letters to Lord Gage, the General's brother, which were immediately ſent to his Lordſhip. The diſpatches brought under cover for the King to the Earl of Dartmouth, were immediately ſent to his Majeſty at Kew.

At five o'clock yeſterday, orders were given for two meſſengers to be in waiting, ready to ſet out with diſpatches for America, in anſwer to thoſe received, at an hour's warning.

JULY 20.

We are informed, that a reſolution is actually taken for building forts on all the great rivers in North America, to command their navigation, and to keep the inhabitants in awe. The whole mode of government in the colonies, is to be alſo changed; the General Courts being henceforth to meet only on domeſtic regulations, without the power of taxing their conſtituents, but only to recommend the beſt mode of taxation to Parliament, who are to enforce with an act the regulation ſo recommended by the General Courts.

The want of money in the Treaſury is not at all to be wondered at, when we conſider that the duties on importation from America have been at leaſt half a million leſs this year and the laſt, than they have been any preceding ones.

It is ſaid, that the Parliament will meet early in November for the diſpatch of Buſineſs.

There is at preſent ſuch an univerſal ſtagnation of trade that there are no leſs than 200 merchantmen in the river, bound to different ports, which cannot obtain freight.

JULY 25.

We are informed, that accounts of a very doubtful, if not alarming nature, have been received from the court of Madrid in the courſe of laſt week.

The Miniſtry have for ſome time deceived the people with hopes, that the miſchiefs of their malicious conduct againſt America would be prevented by a voluntary ſubmiſſion of the Congreſs to the deſpotiſm of Parliament; but at that very time they knew the Generals lately ſent out, had orders to act with the ſame alacrity againſt our brethren in America, as was ſhewn in St. George's Fields.

The King now holds the ſword which is to be ſheathed in the breaſts of Engliſhmen. No King of England was ever in the like ſituation; ſhould meaſures now adopted be unſucceſsful, the King will throw the blame on his Miniſters, and the Miniſters on the Parliament; but whether ſucceſsful or not, the miſchiefs will fall on the people; and the King of Kings who knows the author of the public miſery, will puniſh.

Thoſe who have lived the laſt fifty or ſixty years, have reaſon to congratulate themſelves on the peaceful times they have enjoyed. The time before us promiſes no ſuch ſatisfaction. An unpopular monarch, a ſeditious city, a corrupt Parliament, Rebellion in our Colonies; inſurrections among our artificers, ſeem to foretel a ſtorm which cannot fail to ſhake our intereſts, eſpecially if the Courts of France and Spain ſhould take the advantage of our ſituation, and force us into another war.

JULY 27.

Yeſterday an order was ſent to the Board of Ordnance, for a large quantity of powder, balls, bombs, and ſhells, for the uſe of his Majeſty's gariſon at Boſton.

A correſpondent ſays, nothing can be more melancholly, than to read that General Howe is directing the ſlaughter of thoſe very people who erected a monument to his brother, in Weſtminſter-Abbey.

Many people have wondered that the American feuds have not affected the ſtocks; they will not be ſurprized any longer when they are told, that it has coſt government 1000l. a day the laſt ſix weeks to keep them on a par.

Though the enemies of Colonel Burgoyne, who undertook to put the rebels to the rout with two thouſand picked men, give out that his whole army was cut to pieces, we can with confidence aſſure the public, that near one half came off unhurt in the late engagement.

JULY 28.

Wedneſday orders were ſent to Hanover for four regiments of Hanoverians to hold themſelves in immediate readineſs to embark for America, and yeſterday ſeveral tranſports ſailed from the river to take the above troops on board.

We are informed, that cloathing for 3000 troops, Canadians, was ſent off a few days ago by a certain alderman; and that the ſame gentleman has a contract for four thouſand more.

Yeſterday both Houſes of Parliament met purſuant to their laſt prorogation, and were further prorogued by the Lord Chancellor to Thurſday the 14th of September.

JULY 29.

Orders are ſent to Woolwich for a detachment of the train of Artillery to be in readineſs to embark on the firſt notice.

Within theſe few days ſeveral large pieces of cannon have been placed on Tower wharf, which it is imagined are to be ſhipped off for America by ſome of the firſt ſhips that ſail.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, July 28.

"We hear that orders are come down for all the marines at this port to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for America on the ſhorteſt notice."

We are aſſured that the two grand adviſers, with their whole train of dependants, ſuſtained by the Bloomſbury gang, are determined to *play deep*, to ſtake all upon *one* throw: *Neck* or *nothing* is the word. The Lords North and Dartmouth are only to remain, till proper perſons are pitched upon to ſucceed them.

JULY 31.

The Government Contractors have received Orders to furniſh Winter Camp Cloathing and Utenſils for 10,000 Men, which are to be ſhipped off immediately.

It is whiſpered, that if any Hanoverian Regiments are ordered to America, the King of Pruſſia will certainly march an Army of Pruſſians into Hanover.

Henry Flood, Eſq; is appointed Vice-treaſurer of Ireland, worth near 3000l. per year, in the room of Charles Jenkinſon, lately appointed Clerk of the Pells in the ſame kingdom.

AUGUST 2.

This morning a freſh draught of men was made on the Parade from the 3d regiment of foot, to embark immediately to reinforce General Gage's army in America.

An entry was yeſterday made at the Cuſtom-houſe for two thouſand Coffins, intended to be ſhipped for Boſton.

Yeſterday Lady Dunmore and her five Children arrived in town from Virginia.

Yeſterday a commiſſion paſſed the Great Seal, appointing Marriot Arbuthnot, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of the Navy for managing the affairs of the navy in America, with a ſalary of 500l. per ann. to reſide at Halifax.

Yeſterday orders were given at the Cabinet council, for five more regiments to be got ready with all expedition, in order to embark for Boſton.

Laſt night an expreſs was ſent off to Ireland, with orders for two regiments to be in readineſs againſt the tranſports arrive there, who are to carry them over to Boſton.

This morning four ſhips that are taken up in the tranſport ſervice came out of dock, and are ordered to drop down to Deptford, to take on board there ſtores, &c. in order to proceed to Boſton.

The moſt intolerable Slavery is that of the People or Commons; the Hiſtory of all Ages and Countries has furniſhed Proofs that it is ſo, and our own, relative to Part of the Tranſactions of the laſt Century, exhibits one of the moſt ſtriking Inſtances recorded in the Annals of Mankind. It may be well worth the Attention of a candid Enquirer to ſtate the Difference between five hundred Perſons ſharing the Spoils of the Nation immediately among themſelves, and truſting the Diſtribution of the Plunder to a ſingle Man. It was the Miſtake of Charles the Firſt, that he would both plunder and divide the Spoil; the Ingenuity of modern Times has, however, taught ſome of his Succeſſors to ſhift the Odium off their own Shoulders, and at the ſame Time retain every ſubſtantial Benefit

AUGUST 3.

The diſgraceful retreat of the Spaniards from the coaſt of Africa has given freſh ſpirits to our Miniſtry, and as no hoſtile proceedings are expected from any of our European neighbours this year, it is reſolved to ſend a freſh reinforcement of ſhips and troops to General Gage, at Boſton, immediately, that no time may be loſt in taking every advantage, eſpecially as the laſt engagement was ſo ſucceſsful to the King's troops.

There cannot be any foundation for the report of the Czarina having offered 10,000 of her land forces to ſerve in America. The Ruſſians have had fighting ſufficient for the preſent, and in the preſent poſture of affairs, it would be impoſſible for the Court of Peterſburg even to make ſuch an offer.

A report is current, that a difference in opinion prevails in America, between the Admiral and General: the ſufferings of this country in the affair between Admiral Matthews and Leſtock, and the fate of Admiral Byng and the Minden Hero, it was hoped by all true Engliſhmen would emulate the navy and army mutually to aſſiſt each other without murmuring, and cauſe them to lay aſide their pride and reſentment at a time their country demanded their united efforts for its ſervice.

Advice is juſt received, that on the arrival of the Sifters, Capt. O'Neal, of Briſtol, at Dominico, a cheſt, containing upwards of 4000 l. in Portugal Gold, being attempted to be landed, fell over board, and was loſt in ten fathoms water—The money was the property of ſome merchants in Briſtol, but was inſured.

Letters from Quebec, by the Elliott, Capt. Squires, who is arrived at Milford, gives an account, that all is confuſion there; that the Governor is greatly diſappointed in his intention of raiſing a body of Militia to go to the aſſiſtance of General Gage; for they declared they were willing to defend their own territories, but would never be aiding and aſſiſting government to carry in execution their oppreſſive and arbitrary laws againſt America.

Ten thouſand Hanoverians are taken into Engliſh pay, and now upon their march, in order to embark for America.

Monday orders were given at the Cabinet-council, for five more regiments to be got ready with all expedition, in order to embark for Boſton.

Monday ſeveral ſhips were taken up in the tranſport ſervice, to carry proviſions, &c. to the troops at Boſton.

Monday four houſes of rendezvous were opened at Rotherhith for the purpoſe of enliſting ſeamen to man the ſhips now fitting out for America.

Friday laſt orders were received at Chatham dock-yard for his Majeſty's ſhip Roebuck, of forty-four guns, Capt. Hammond, to have the preference of other ſhips fitting out of this port for America, and to haſten her with all poſſible diſpatch, and in conſequence of the ſaid order, our guardſhips men are aſſiſting to rig her.

It is reported that Lord Chatham was lately applied to on the affairs of America; and that his Lordſhip anſwered, he could not ſay whether his advice would ſucceed now; he feared the Miniſters had puſhed the quarrel with too much acrimony to be held upon proper terms.

On monday an order was ſent to the Navy Office to get ready immediately, to put to ſea, ten ſail of the line; but their deſtination is unknown, but ſuppoſed for the American ſervice. This order, it is ſaid, has put the commiſſioners into ſome confuſion, as there are very few ſhipwrights that will work, and no men ready to man the ſhips.

It is ſaid three additional Colonels of Marines, three Lieutenants, and ſix Majors, will be ſoon made, and that that body of men are to be augmented to their full eſtabliſhment with all expedition.

Among Captain Cook's Diſcoveries, it is ſaid, he has found an Iſland in the South Seas, that is 180 Miles long, and 146 broad, the Climate delightful, and the Soil of the moſt luxuriant Fertility. Sugar Canes, Cocoa Trees, Cinamon, and Nutmegs, among the ſpontaneous Growth. The Natives are not numerous, but of a mild and civiliſed Diſpoſition. From the Captain's Account of it, it is thought the moſt eligible Place for eſtabliſhing a Settlement, of any yet diſcovered.

BATH, *July* 16. By a letter of unqueſtionable authority from France, we are aſſured, that "four battalions of infantry are under orders to embark for the French iſlands in the Weſt-Indies:" Theſe ſudden orders have raiſed in France a rumour of war.

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 26.

ON Friday laſt, as a Negro Boy, belonging to Mr. Reed, of this Town, was bathing in one of the Docks, he was ſeized by a Sherk, of about twelve Feet long, and ſo much hurt by a Bite in the Thigh, that he died ſoon after he was taken up.

On Sunday laſt, as Charles Beck, a Servant to Mr. Kalteiſen, of this Town, was attempting to ride thro' Aſhley-River, at the Ferry, he was unfortunately drown'd; the Horſe gained the oppoſite Shore.

A Spaniſh Snow, entirely diſmaſted, and rendered a mere Wreck, came into Five-Fathom Hole this Day, called the St. Michael Don Joachim de Lazaguebel, Commander, laden with Sugar and Snuff, from Havana, bound for Cadiz; and was ſo diſabled in a Storm on the 9th Inſt. in Lat. 32. N. Long. 30.

THE Subscriber hereby acquaints his Friends and the Public in general, That the present hard Times oblige him to decline his Business of Tavern-keeping, as he finds it impossible to collect his Debts in such a Manner as to be able to make proper Payment to his Creditors: He therefore gives this public Notice to those indebted to him, That unless they pay their respective Accounts, or give approved Security for the Amount of them, on or before the 25th of this Instant September, he will be under the Necessity of making Application, to the Charles-Town and other Committees, for Leave to recover their several Debts; this will be a very disagreeable Step to him, but, in the present Situation of his Affairs, an unavoidable one, as he is determined to have them settled as speedily as possible.

He has a large Quantity of excellent VINEGAR, fit for Pickles, to dispose of at 15s. per the single Gallon, or 12s. 6d. by the Quantity; excellent CLARET in Bottles, at 14l. per Dozen, and a Quantity of empty Bottles. CHARLES RAMADGE.

N. B. The Tavern will be shut up the first Day of October next.

To be Sold by public Outcry,

On the 1st Tuesday in November next,

THAT valuable Plantation whereon the late JOSEPH BRITTON, Esq; lived, containing about fourteen Hundred Acres of Land, about one Hundred and twenty Acres cleared and under a good Fence; the said Land is inferior to none on *Pedee*, for Indico, Corn, &c. Twelve Months Credit will be given, paying Interest, and giving approved Security, to

DANIEL BRITTON,
FRANCIS BRITTON, } *Executors.*

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the Subscriber's Pocket, on the Second Day of June Instant, a large new red MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, with Silver Clasps; containing a Memorandum-Books Bills of Money, Notes of Hand, and accepted Order, for Money, particularly a One Hundred Pounds Bill, on the Back of which was the Ballance of an Accompt, with sundry other smaller Bills.—The Subscriber does request the Favour, that if any Notes and Orders should be offered to demand Payment, to stop them, and to give him Notice of the same: I do hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to any Person that will give Information of the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice. If the Pocket-Book be returned, with the Contents that were therein, no Questions will be asked.

DANIEL GREENLAND.

ADAM WESTONE, informs me of a grey GELDING, about ten Years old, thirteen Hands and an half high; branded on the mounting Shoulder $\frac{CO}{M}$ in one, and on the off Shoulder JH in one.

JOSEPH COOK, of a grey MARE, about five or six Years old, thirteen Hands and an half high; branded on the mounting Buttock MR, and on the mounting Side of her Head S.

JOHN MILLER, jun. of a bay GELDING, about thirteen Hands and an half high, seven or eight Years old; branded on the off Buttock 7 S.

JACOB WANNAMACHER, jun. of a Chesnut roan MARE, with a blaze Face, has a Bell about her Neck, about nine or ten Years old, thirteen Hands high; branded on the off Buttock TF in one.

Also, An old black GELDING, about 14 Hands high, branded on the mounting Shoulder and Buttock J A, and on the off Buttock JHB in one.

The Owners of the said Strays, must prove their Property, at Orangeburgh, before

May 22d, 1775. LEWIS GOLSAN, J. P.

Dorchester, July 5, 1775.

THIS is for the last Time to desire all those who are anyways indebted to JAMES WHITE, late of *Neilson's-Ferry*, deceased, that they make immediate Payment; and those to whom the said deceased is indebted, are desired to deliver in their Accounts, properly attested, without Delay, as the Affairs of the Estate require to be immediately settled.

MARY WHITE, Administratrix.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to inform the Public, that he has taken a House in *King-street*, between *Queen* and *Broad-streets*, where he intends carrying on the PERUKE MAKING and HAIR DRESSING BUSINESS: He flatters himself that he shall be able to give Satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen that shall please to favour him with their Custom, which will be thankfully received by their Humble Servant, RICHARD BELL.

ALL those that are indebted to the Subscribers, either by Bond, Note, or for Goods sold them for Account of the Planters, are desired immediately to call and settle with them, to their Satisfaction, that they may be enabled to settle with those that have been kind enough to employ them.—There is many that we are acquainted with, are not generous enough to allow Interest on their Accounts, after long standing:—From those Considerations, and the present Situation of Affairs, we call on every Person to discharge their respective Debts, or to settle by Bond;—we hope due Notice will be taken of this, otherwise it will be considered that they design to take Advantage of the Times.

JOHN COGDELL, & Co.

WE, the Subscribers, appointed Collectors of the POOR-TAX, for the Parish of *St. John's*, Berkley County, GIVE NOTICE, to all Persons, Residents as well as Non-Residents, who are possessed of Lands, Slaves, or Monies at Interest, That they are assessed by the Vestry of the said Parish, in the Sum of 1*s.* for every Hundred Acres of Land;—2*s.* for every Slave; and 1*s.* for every Hundred Pounds at Interest; which Tax they are required to pay either of us, on or before the *First* Wednesday in *November* next; after which Day, Executions will be issued against all Defaulters.

EDWARD HARLESTON,
PETER WHITTEN, —
GABRIEL GIGNILLIATT,
THOMAS GILES.

An Evening School.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of acquainting his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has opened an EVENING SCHOOL, at his House in Gadsden's-Alley, where he teaches READING, WRITING, and ARITHMETIC, both Vulgar and Decimal, also MENSURATION, GAUGING, Extraction of the SQUARE and CUBE ROOTS, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HUTCHINS.

WILLIAM DONALDSON,

HAVING departed this Province for a short Time, has appointed us his Attornies, we earnestly request those indebted to him, to make as speedy Payment as the Situation of the Times will admit; And those who cannot pay, to give such Security as may be thought reasonable.—The Books and Accompts will be left at the House of Mr. JOHN DONTIN's, in Bedon's-Alley, where proper Attendance is given.

ALEXANDER ROSE,
JOHN DONTIN.

Charles-Town, August 15*th*, 1775.

AS it is not in my Power to wait on all my Friends, I take this Method of offering my service to them, and the Public in general, as FACTOR FOR THE COUNTRY PRODUCE. The Experience I have had in the Mercantile and Planting Business, induces me to think I am capable of the Undertaking, and flatter myself I shall be able to give general Satisfaction. Such Gentlemen as place their Crops in my Hands, may rest assured, their Favours will be gratefully acknowledged, and every Means in my Power will be observed to merit their Kindness. I will make Choice of, and see safely packed up, any Kind of Merchandise for those that favour me with the Disposal of their Crops, without making a Charge for my Trouble. ALLARD BELIN.

In COMMITTEE of OBSERVATION.

St. David's Parish, August 7th, 1775.

CHARLES-AUGUSTUS STEWARD, Esq; having counteracted the Resolves of the Provincial Congress, in frequently issuing Summonses for Debt, was this Day caused to appear before the Committee for said Parish, and being questioned relative thereto, acknowledged that he had so done, and if applied to, should again.

RESOLVED *thereupon*, That the said *Charles-Augustus Steward*, Esq; is an Enemy to the Liberties of America, and an Object of the Resentment of the Public.

ORDERED, That the same be publicly advertised on the Morrow. *By Order of the Committee*,

GEORGE HICKS, Chairman.

In COMMITTEE of OBSERVATION.

St. David's Parish, August 8th, 1775.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL, having signed the underwritten Advertisement, it was *Ordered*, That the same be immediately published in the several Gazettes of this Province. *By Order of the Committee.*

HENRY-WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Chairman.

St. David's Parish, August 8th, 1775.

WHEREAS I JOHN MITCHELL, of *Meldrum*, in the said Parish, Merchant, having sent three Judgment Bonds to *Thomas Phepoe*, Esq; to be by him entered up, and having received three Executions of the said Gentleman in *May* last, one of which has been since personally served by the Sheriff, on *John* and *Bartholomew Hodges*, and one other on *Enoch James*, contrary to the Resolves of the first Session of the Provincial Congress, for which I am truly sorry, and humbly ask Pardon of the said Congress, and of their Constituents, sincerely promising never to act in the least contrary to the Resolves or Orders of the Honourable Continental Congress, or of our Provincial Councils, being fully convinced, that every Friend to America, ought religiously to observe the Resolves and Orders of the said Congress and Councils.

Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above-written,

JOHN MITCHELL.

Wragg's Wharf & Stores,

Are now occupied by the Subscriber,

WHO will, by Care and Punctuality, endeavour to evince his Gratitude to such of his Friends as may encourage his Undertaking; he proposes selling ON COMMISSION, RICE, LUMBER, WOOD, &c.—Carts and constant Attendance may be depended upon. JOHN POAUG.

Charles-Town, March 4, 1775.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, a NEGRO MAN, Named *Joe*, or *Cudjoe*; formerly belonging to Mr. GEORGE NODDINGS, Jamaica born, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, thin Visage, and Pock-marked; had on when he went away, a blue Negro Cloth Jacket and Trowsers, and a Dutch Cap:—He speaks very good English, and is very artful. Whoever delivers him to me, or the Warden of the Work-House, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid, by

PAUL PRITCHARD.

JOHN PENTON, informs me of a bay MARE, about 12 Years old, trots naturally, and branded on the near Shoulder H.

WILLIAM SMALL, informs me of a black Mare, about 10 Years old, 13 Hands high, and branded on the near Shoulder X, on the Buttock X, and on the off Shoulder J D.

JAMES JONES, informs me of a black Mare, 7 Years old, with a Star in her Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock BH.

The Owners of the above Strays, must prove their Property before ANDREW NEEL, J. P.

To be Lett, on easy Terms,

THE UPPER PARTS of the HOUSE in which we now keep Store, containing six Rooms together with the Kitchen and a Cellar. Apply to

3 w. BONNEAU & WILSON.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. ALGERNOON WILSON, deceased, are requested to make Payment; and those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to send in Accompts thereof, properly attested, to

SARAH WILSON, *Executrix.*
JOHN WILSON, *Executor.*

ANDREW HENDRICKSON, informs me of a Black Steer, three Years old, has no visible Brand; marked with a Crop in the right, and a Crop and two Slits in the left Ear; having been at my Cowpen on White's Creek, ever since September, 1773.

JOHN BOONE, tolls an old Bay GELDING, about 14¼ Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder O, and on the near Buttock G.

JOHN SPADE, tolls a black MARE, five Years old, 11¾ Hands high, both hind Feet white, branded D on the near Shoulder, and on the off $\frac{S}{A}$

Likewise, a small MARE two Years old, 11¼ Hands high, a Blaze on her face, branded on the near Shoulder N D. The Owners may prove their Property, at the Cheraws, before SAMUEL WISE.

St. Mark's Parish, April 21, 1775.

WATSON BROMFIELD, tolled two Geldings one of a brown bay Colour, without any white, eight Years old, upwards of 14 Hands high, paces, branded on the mounting Shoulder W, on the right Thigh thus uP in one; had on a small Bell. The other a sorrel with a blazed Face, 13¾ Hands high, trots, seems to have an obscure Brand on the right Thigh, supposed to be an F, with something adjoining on the left Side of it, not distinguishable; the Owner must prove his Property before me, in St. Mark's Parish.

WOOD FURMAN, J. P.

Camden District, June 12, 1775.

MALACHI WESTON, informs me of a dark bay HORSE, with a Star, five Years old, about 13 Hands high; branded on the mounting Shoulder 4E in one.

JOHN MOFFETT, of a black HORSE, aged, branded on the near Buttock O; hath a large Reach in his Face, both hind Feet white.

Likewise, of a bay MARE, about six Years old, branded on the near Buttock ML in one.

The Owners of said Strays, must prove their Property before RICHARD BROWN, J. P.

To be LETT,

A PEW, No. 17, in the North Isle of St. *Philip's* Church, next to the Door. Enquire at *Timothy's* Printing Office, the Corner of Broad-street and *Gadsden's* Alley.

JAMES BROWN, of Indian-Town, informs me of a bright Bay HORSE, eight Years old, about 13¾ hands high branded on the mounting Buttock TE G, the TE joining, with a small Star in his Forehead; paces and trots. Whoever claims the said Stray, must prove his property, before me,

FRANCIS BRITTON, J. P.

The following Strays have been tolled before me.

CONGAREES, *May* 24*th*, 1775.

A Black GELDING, about 12 Hands high, seven or eight Years old; branded on the near Buttock like 6 S, and on the off Buttock $\frac{CH}{}$.—A trotter.

Also, A bay HORSE, about 12 Hands high, seven Years old, branded on the near Buttock like K; with a dull Star in his Forehead.

Also, A roan HORSE, about 13 Hands high, ten or twelve Years old; branded on the near Buttock *JM* in one, paces and trots.

Also, A sorrel MARE, about 12 Hands high, eight Years old, and trots; has a small Star, and some Saddle Spots; branded on the near Shoulder I D.

Also, A light grey HORSE, 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder ⓘ.

Also, A *blue* roan MARE, about 14 Hands high, seven or eight Years old; branded on the off Buttock BP, and on the near Shoulder ☞ and a Flower-de-Luce joining the middle Stroke, and on the off Shoulder an obscure Brand.

Also, A yearling HORSE COLT, neither docked nor branded.

Likewise, A grey MARE, 12 Hands high, seven Years old; branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder P, with some Saddle-Spots.

Any Person or Persons, claiming any of the above Strays, must prove their Property, before

WILLIAM ARTHER, J. P.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber, some Time in March last, a NEGRO MAN, named JEMMY; about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, and very well made, Country born, speaks good English, and is very artful: He was formerly the Property of Mr. *John Waring*, and is supposed to be harboured at Mr. *Saunders's* Plantation, where he has Relations.—A Reward of TWENTY POUNDS, and reasonable Charges, will be given to any Person apprehending the said Negro, and delivering him to *Edward Simons*, in Charles-Town; the Gouler in George-Town, or at Little-River, to

JOSIAS ALLSTON.

N. B. If the above Negro will surrender himself to me, in a reasonable Time, his past Offences will be passed over unnoticed.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY in *November* last, a NEGRO WENCH, named NANNY; a squat, well-built Wench, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, very artful and sensible, and is supposed to be harboured in Charles-Town, as she has been seen there several Times: I will give TWENTY DOLLARS to whoever will apprehend the said Negro, and deliver her at the Work-House in Charles-Town, or to me at Santee; and, as there is great Reason to suppose she is harboured by a white Person, I will give the above Reward, upon Conviction of the Offender, and TWENTY DOLLARS, if harboured by a Negro.

APRIL 15, 1775. ROBERT CROFT.